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RALEIGH, N. C., DEC. 13, 1892 This paper entered as second-class matter at th Post Office in Raleigh, N. C.

The Progressive Farmer is the Official Organ of the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance

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N. R. P. A.

- ** The Salem People's Press, one of the oldest papers in the State, has been sold to the Winston Sentinel.
- ** In another column will be found a notice of the next meeting of Wake County Alliance in January. A fine meeting is expected.
- ** The Clover Leaf is a new agricultural paper recently started at South Bend, Ind. It is devoted to clover and other hay crops. Published monthly.
- ** If one Alliance brother falls out with another because he didn't vote "my way," you may rest assured that the brother has been trying to carry the Order "into politics."
- ** Tom Watson, of Georgia, is reported to have said recently: "I en listed in the cause of reform for life, and I will never cease my labors until my exhausted hands are folded across my lifeless breast." He asks, "who will follow?"
- ** The prize fight craze has struck North Carolina at last. There was a "mill" at Durham one night last week. Much whiskey was consumed and a good deal of money wasted. Per haps the world will grow wise enough to stop such things after awhile.
- ** Not long ago a gentleman who is not a farmer said: "If I was farming I would raise nothing but hay and hogs," That is pretty good that far, but the doctors tell us we must "diversify." How could he raise hay with hogs, or how could he raise hogs with hay? The man evidently is a hayseeder, and very green at that.

DANGER AHEAD.

It is not certain that the price of cotton will be as high next spring as it is now, though it should go higher. In either case it will tend to influence our farmers to plant another large crop. There is danger in this. To be on the safe side our Southern farmers must not depend upon cotton hereafter. It will do for a surplus crop, but under no circumstances should it be made a leading crop, at least not while the uncertainty of prices exist. The only hope in the cotton belt is to raise, as far as possible, something to eat and wear. Cotton may be a good price; it may drop down to 6 cents again. Better prepare for a small crop only.

NO BEGGING REQUIRED.

Ever since this Republic has existed there has been a wide diversity of thought in politics and religion. Churches have been divided, leading adopted our platform, but if any mem-Every other organization has been rent | so, then he should not be criticised. asunder. Even before the war some of The leaders who have taught the mempolitics who hardly ever took any ac- as we can endorse it. Now is that right day-schools, and through its aid 821 tive part before. Such men will not or wrong?

hold spite, however, for they are not built that way. They are already get ting cool and are ready to bury the past. looking to a brighter future.

Many of this class belong to the Alli ance. They will no longer allow the recent strife to interfere with or impair the usefulness of the Order. We have reports from several very pleas ant Alliance meetings which were participated in by members of the several parties. Politics were not mentioned and all resolved to go to work. No beg ging will be needed to bring real Alliancemen around right.

DETERMINED TO B ILD IT UP

The Atlanta Constitution publishes a long interview with Bro. C. H. Ellington, President of the Georgia State Alliance, in regard to the future of the Alliance in that State. Bro. Ellington says the recent election, has put the Alliance in the background temporar ily, but thinks the outlook splendid for rebuilding. The differences as to methods of getting reforms demanded is the only trouble. All those who have joined the Alliance from pure motives will stick to it through thick and thin, regardless of how they voted

WARM TIMES IN ALABAMA.

According to a dispatch in our news columns the Alabama Legislature is wrought up. The Alliance members of the body want to reduce salaries of all officials, it seems, and the officials are calling them anarchists. We sup pose they only want to reduce them in proportion to the prices of farm prod ucts. If that be the case they are right. However, those who undertake to put matters on an equal basis, 'equal rights to all," may expect opposition and need not be surprised if their opponents characterize them as anarchists, socialists, repudiationists or anything else

A CHANGE WILL COME.

While reform may be retarded at every step and reformers lose all hope at times, still the movement will go on in some way, under some plan. Tyranny, injustice, wickedness has its day. Trusts may prosper for years and laugh at the laws and protests of the people, but the patriotic will crush them out in the end. The spirit of equal rights is not dead. Political parties may ignore the mot o for a long time, but they will come to grief. We have people among us who are almost desperate now, but they should not be permitted to shape the policy of any party or organization. Pure, patriotic men are needed in this crisis. Conservative men are next to honest men in importance. In this way there will be a peaceful solution.

RAISE YOUR MEAT.

Our exchanges are full of big hog stories. The hogs are said to weigh from 200 to 700 pounds each. This is fresh evidence of what is already known-that as large hogs can be raised in North Carolina as anywhere in the world.

Very few of our farmers can make any money under present conditions, and the best thing in the world to do is to raise something to eat and wear. Meat can be bought at low prices for cash at any time, but there is no cash to pay for it. Hence the wisest thing to do is to raise it yourself. If you can raise one good hog, it will prove a good thing for your family. You know whether the hog was sick or well when killed. You know the advantage of having backbones, ribs and sausage. Begin now buying pigs, if you have none, and raise your own meat. This would be a good topic for discussion in your Alliance, and is "strictly nonpartisan."

WILL NOT FELLOWSHIP.

We recently heard of a member withdrawing from a Sub-Alliance because some of its members voted with the People's party. He being a strong Democrat, he said he couldn't "fellowship" with those who voted on the other side.

Every fair minded man will condemn such a course. If the Alliance is a nonpartisan organization, why attempt to make all its members vote with any one party? We have contended all the time that it was right for the members to vote with whatever party men voting against leading men, ber could not see his way clear to do the campaigns were as bitter as the bers certain duties are open to criticism of \$8,668,14, which is the most remarkone of 1892, though not fought on when they attempt to get the members principle vs. fraud, as this one was. In to practice what they have not Board. the recent campaign the object was to preached, but the masses are not to be crush out reform thought at a single | held accountable for what they believe blow. The plutocratic press, inspired is right. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER by the great monopolists, furnished the | boldly urged the members to stand by material to create bitter party, race our platform and for that reason it is lished by order of the Convention 1881and sectional feeling to a larger degree | called a "partisan paper." We were than ever before. In this way men, partisan enough to stand by the platgood men, too, were "wrought up" on form. We expect to stand by it as long

ANNUAL THE SIXTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST STATE CONVEN-TION.

The sixty-second annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention convened in this city Thursday evening, Dec. 8th. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. S. Hardaway, of Oxford, after which the Convention was regularly organized by the election of the following officers: Rev. R. H. Marsh, Oxford, President; Rev. H. A. Brown, Winston, T. M. Pittman, Esq , Henderson, Rev. R. T. Vann, Scotland Neck, Vice-Presidents; N. B. Broughton, Raleigh, Rev. N. B. Cebb, Raleigh, Secretaries: J. D. Boushall, Esq., Raleigh, Treasurer; W. N. Jones, Esq , Raleigh, Auditor, and Rev. C. Durham, Raleigh, Corresponding Secretary. N. L. Shaw, of Warrenton, was appointed Assis tant Secretary.

FRIDAY MORNING.

There were more than three hundred delegates reported present at the opening of the morning session. Rev. J. J. Hall, D. D., pastor of the Tabernacle Church, welcomed the Convention to the church and to the hospitality of the city in an appropriate address, which was responded to in an address equally as appropriate in word, spirit and delivery, on behalf of the convention, by E. K. Proctor, of Lumberton.

The chair announced the usual committees, and welcomed a host of visiting brethren coming with fraternal greetings from other States.

Rev. C. Durham read the annual report of the Board of Missions, which will make 22 pages in the minutes, hence is too long for this report, but we give some extracts for many of our readers who will read them with in

STATE MISSIONS.

the ministers who have done mission- dren to hold up the human hand in the ary work under the board have died. divine work. After his address, a col-One new association was formed, and two have been blotted from the map pledges was taken up. by consolidation with others. In 1872 there were 1,489,000 Baptists in the United States; now there are about 3,500,000, or the number has more than doubled in twenty years, making now about one in twenty of the entire popuseminaries in the United States owned \$3,467,000 in property, etc.; now they own \$29,000,000. About one in six of the population of North Carolina is a Baptist. Work of missionaries in the State this year: Sermons, 11,486; mission churches supplied, 228; out stations supplied, 427; Baptisms, 1,142; added by letter, 1,294; churches organized, 62; Sunday-schools organized, 63; houses of worship finished, 28; cost of these house of worship, \$33,600; houses of worship now building, 87. Many fields have become self sustaining.

HOME MISSIONS. This part of the report gives informa-Southern Baptist Convention, among the Indians, the foreign population in the Southwestern States and Territories and wherever there is need anywhere in the Southern States, and also in Cuba. The results of the work of this board for the year ending May 1, 1892, may be summarized as follows: Missionaries, 365; weeks of labor, 10,640; churches, and stations, 1,324; sermons and addresses, 46,866; prayer meetings, 14,042; baptisms, 5,274; received by letter, 5,973; total additions, 11,785; Sunday-schools organized, 342; teachers and pupils, 17,785; religious visits, 54,-336; churches constituted, 179; houses of worship built, 80; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 4,304; pages of tracts distributed, 919,472

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

This also is a part of the general work of the Southern Baptist Convention, but a department of the work of and hold the attention of the Conventhe N. C. Board, through and in harmony with which it works. The fields occupied by the missionaries under the direction of this Board are: Southern China, Central China, Northern China Africa, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, and to the whole world from just this class Japan. In these fields there are thirty of Christian work. main stations and 155 other stations, where there are 38 male and 53 female missionaries, assisted by 21 ordained and 60 unordained natives, they have 74 organized churches with 2,723 members. Baptisms this year, 434; contributions, \$3,956.09. They have 15 schools with 748 scholars.

The contributions to the objects of this Board have doubled with every decade since 1845, the report last year year \$53,319.56, an increase in one year able increase in the history of the

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The interest of this part of the report centres largely around the Sundayschool Supply Store, which was estab-2, and has been in operation ten years. In that time, with very limited resources, it has aided 855 indigent Sun-

donations have amounted to \$3,769.56 and the total business to \$67,180.93. This report shows a decided improvement in this department since last report.

After the reading of this most entertaining and instructive report, the Convention was addressed by Rev. H. A. Frost, representing the Sundayschool periodicals, Rev. W. B. Bagby, Missionary to Brazil, Rev. H. A. Tupper, D. D., Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, Rev. W. D. Powell, Missionary to Mexico, and Rev. D. W. Herring, Missionary to China.

At 2 o'clock the Convention ad journed to meet at 7 p. m. EVENING SESSION.

When the hour for order had arrived every available seat in the Tabernacle was occupied, and many were standing in the aisles. After singing a hymn, and prayer by Rev. A. J. S. Thomas, of S, C., the great Convention was called to order and the report of the Board of Education was read by Rev. W. R. Gwaltney, This report shows the design of the work of this Board is to assist indigent young ministers in securing collegiate education, and that the ten missionaries from this State in foreign fields is an evidence of Divine blessing upon its work. The Board aided 42 students last year, many of whom are now at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville. This year the number helped has been 37, and more than 40 applicants now seeking recognition. In behalf of these 40 he appealed for liberal contributions. Rev. W. E. Hatcher, pastor of Grace street Church, Richmond, Va., and President of the Education Board of the Virginia Baptists, was called to the rostrum, and in a strong address of nearly an hour's length, showed the human and the divine elements in the call to the Gospel ministry, and the During the year just closing eight of obligations resting upon all God's chillection amounting to \$535 in cash and

Prof. A. T. Robinson, of the South ern Baptist Convention, was next in troduced and laid before the Convention the claims of the institution he came to represent. He said there were now 17 students there from North Carolation. In 1872 the Baptist colleges and lina. These could count among their number some of the brightest intellects that could be found in the State, but that they were needing help. They would get it from other States if North Carolina would not help them, but he had an abiding faith in North Carolina that she would not permit this. collection was taken for this object in cash and pledges amounting to \$510.

The report was then adopted and the Convention adjourned to meet at Saturday morning.

SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION. The weather after the shower of last night was perfectly delightful. The Convention assembled at 9:30 and spent tion about the mission work, of the half an hour in devotional exercises, conducted by Dr. Ellis, of Baltimore. At 10 o'clock sharp President Marsh wrapped for order. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved and the report of the Committee to Nominate Board of Elucation was read and adopted. Committee on place for holding, and preachers for, next meeting, reported, recommending Elizabeth City as the place, Rev. W. B. Oliver, of Fayetteville, to preach the sermon, Dr. J. W. Carter, of Raleigh, Alternate. Report adopted.

> Rev. C. Durham read an extract from the report of the Board of Missions, relating to State missions and addressed the convention on the importance of the work. He was followed by Dr. C. E. Taylor, President of Wake Forest College who, in his earnestness, and thorough knowledge of the work and its importance, was able to elicit tion until it scarcely seems possible that any person in that vast audience could fail to see and appreciate the great good that has come and is still to come, to not only North Carolina, but

> Rev. F. M. Jordan, of the Western N. C. Convention, then addressed the Convention, giving some of his experiences as a missionary in North Carolina, briefly sketching some of the fields when he first visited them and contrasting the same fields now with their condition then, etc.

Secretary Durham then said the Board had done more work the past year than during any other year of its showed receipts \$44,657.42, and this history, and that the report shows the Board in debt more than \$1,800. This was mostly brought forward from last report, but ought to be cleared off. Subscriptions in cash and pledges were called for and more than \$1,200 raised.

Rev. R. T. Vann offered a resolution authorizing the Board to borrow money when needed to pay the debts. After some discussion this passed almost

unanimously. A SAD ANNOUNCEMENT.

At this juncture the chair announced

a telegram announcing the death of his perity" to talk about. It does see that that he could see the Rev. R. Van Deventer was detained at drifting and recommend some change are father.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

The Centennial of Missions was now announced, and with Dr. F. M. Ellis as first speaker. He reviewed the one hundred years of missionary work from the time of William Cary, clear ly showing in his clear, rhetorical logic that the evangelization of the nations through the foreign mission spirit and work of the churches is the one important and true work of the Master Dr. Powell, Missionary to Mexico, was the next speaker, and it is safe to say this address will linger in the hearts of those who heard it as the incidents related by him, gathered from his experience on the field, will ever remain fresh in all our

EVENING SESSION.

The Tabernacle is again literally packed. After prayer, Rev. J. B. Harrell leading, the special order was post poned 30 minutes to hear the report of Ministerial Relief Board, and short addresses on the work and its impor tance were made by Rev. J. W. Albright and H. A. Reams.

was now taken up. The report of the

THE ORPHANAGE

committee read as follows: To care for the orphans is one of the nighest duties of the denomination. We have an orphanage near Thomas ville, N. C., including a valuable farm. with building sufficient to accomodate 125 children It gives us pleasure to mention that a legacy was recently taken a firm hold upon the citize left by Miss Fannie A. Miller, a mem ber of the High Point Church, for the purpose of erecting an additional build ing. Every part of the State is represented at the orphanage and we cordi- they repudiate altogether. But sing ally recommend the work to the sym- 1873, on Black Friday, political pathy and support of the denomination throughout the State.

Walter A. Montgomery, Esq, Bro 'Jack" Mills, and Rev. A. E. Dickenson of the Religions Herald Richmond, delivered very interesting and feel ing addresses, after which a collection! amounting to something more than \$200, mostly in cash, was taken u and the Convention adjourned,

SUNDAY'S SERVICES.

All the pulpits in Raleigh were sup plied by members of the Convention. except the Episcopal the Catholic and the Primitive Baptist, and it being a beautiful day, every church was filled at both Sunday school and preaching services. Especially interesting ser vices were held in the Baptist churches The Convention will not adjourn be fore Tuesday, though as we go to press first thing Monday morning, we hav to cut the report short here. We'l finish it up next week.

THE GRAPE DISTRICT.

A New York writer says: "The largest vineyard area of native grapes in this country runs through western New York and into Pennsylvania along Lake Erie, forming a belt of land which annually yields from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of table grapes for mar ket. While this represents the amount sold in the market as table grapes there are many thousands of tons in addition which are utilized in other ways or left to rot on the vines. It is estimated by growers that over 50,000 acres are planted with grapes in that region, and the number of vineyards increases every season. Probably no part of the country offers better facili ties and richer grape soil than can be found there."

What about North Carolina as a grape-growing section? Around Raleigh grapes grow as well, perhaps, as in the famed "grape district." Of course the New York belt has many production. Make a still greater pl advantages in the way of markets, being so near the great cities, but they grow as well here, the flavor is unex celled, and the time will come when it will be a profitable business here.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Harrison issued his last for it. annual message to Congress on the 8th inst. He starts off with the usual 'great prosperity" racket, as follows:

to Congress I have great satisfaction in feels occasion to deal with America being able to say that the general con affairs, in the following manner, in ditions affecting the commercial and people most concerned should take industrial interests of the United States are in the greatest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored a nation, and they have grossly miss and the grossly miss and the grossly miss and the gr precedent in the history of the country will. I believe show that so hist try will, I believe, show that so high a have been permitted to fatten on the degree of prosperity and so consults have been permitted to fatten on the degree of prosperity and so consults. degree of prosperity and so general a public body, great cities are given of present to men who ought to be in prison, and to men who ought to be in prison, and the prison of public body. never before enjoyed by our people."

showing the amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises now as compared with 1880, the number of Then follows a long list of statistics compared with 1880, the number of real, practical anarchism which the anperiod, etc. He leaves the public to States, compared with which guess what they can about it public to archism of a handful of That is guess what they can about the unequal distribution of wealth and discriminating laws. It is strange that this country could go on from health and discrimination to railway and convict labor. It is try could go on from bad to worse all simply monstrous that capitalists are these years and still the new schools have been organized. The D. B. Howard had been called home by officer find nothing but "great prosmunity could possibly tolerate it."

that he could see the way things are for the betterment of the oppressed Even in monarchial Europe they a forced to face about at times, but her the same headlong course is pursued regardless of all protests. The only changes made or suggested are all to the privileged few. How much longe will this thing last?

PAY THEMSELVES WELL.

The New York Herald, of the 4th

"A few days ago the Reading Ru road brought sixty-five coal train from the mines to tidewater. The does not appear like much of an item but fixty trains contain enough carst hold one hundred and nine thous two hundred tons. The freight is at two dollars and ten cents a ton sult, nearly a quarter of a millie dollars -very fair pay for a d work. Coal, by the way, is still go

Yes, coal still going up. The farmer have to foot the bill, as usual w might add that the freight is still goin up, too, for the railroads are interes in the coal mines, and as fast as the putup the price of coal the freight pre up accordingly.

A BIG MISTAKE.

A few days ago Whitelaw Reid edite of the New York Tribune, in discusthe recent election, said "The chief cause of the Republic

defeat and the Democratic victor the modern tendency toward socie This statement by no means in that the socialistic propaganda the United States, but its seeds he but to be sown in America to bear abundant harvest. They have not slighest desire to overturn the exist government. The rayings of anarch social conditions in the I discontent has resulted among certain thousands. Greenbackism then b its origin. It is within the last decade however, that social discontent man fested itself more markedly in the for mation of political parties, all of which according to the leaders of them, war destined to glorious futures when the Democratic and Republican parts should be wiped out of existence. The unsettled state of affairs showed its in the formation of the Greenbad party, the Labor party, the Socialist party, the Farmers' Alliance and last he People's party.

We will not undertake to answer! any of the political parties mentioned but so far as the Alliance is concern there is no Socialism in it. Whileson members may preach such docting theoretically, the mass of its member only ask for justica. There is a will difference between Socialism and the motto " Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Mr. Reid looks the organization from a distance is for centralization, while the men bers of the Alliance are for a rich pa ple and a poor government. Reid for high taxes and more millionair The Alliance is for low taxes and fer paupers. We expect those who w hard and economize to get along b and some of them will grow moderat wealthy, but the present style of mu ing a few vastly wealthy at the expen of the many must not continue it w country would thrive.

NOT OVERPRODUCTION

A writer in the National Stocker and Farmer says:

"It is amusing to hear some of a wise men-farmers-telling the can of the agricultural depression. course they tell the poor benighted liancemen it is overproduction-en time. Occasionally this is modified little by qualifying the word over duction' with the adverb 'large But what is their remedy? They point the way out as being increase duction, is their advice to farmers get away from hard times. But I not inclined to fall in with the theory Suppose that farmers would heed suggestion and double their y what would be the result? Farm pro ucts would be depressed more the ever. No, overproduction is not the prime cause. We must look elsewhere

RATHER PLAIN TALK.

When a journal of the standing as "In submitting my annual message character of the London Chronic American all seriousness what it has to say

"The American people had the mo splendid inheritance ever conferred millions on millions of acres of pull lands are given with a light heart to States, compared with which the anfanatics is almost innocuous.

the general moral of the labor work;
but the allowed to use convict labor; so mon